



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DRYOPTERIS, Grote (1862).**rosea**, Grote.

Drepana rosea, Walker, C. B. M., p. 1164, (1855).

Drepana marginata, Walker, C. B. M., p. 1165, (1855).

Citix americana, Herrich-Schaeffer, Lep. Exot., p. 60, f. 470, (1856).

Platypteryx formula, Grote, Proc. Acad. N. Sci., Phil., p. 60, (1862).

Dryopteris rosea, Grote, Proc. Acad. N. Sci., Phil., p. 360, (1862).

irrorata, Packard.

Dryopteris irrorata, Packard, Proc. Ent. Soc., Phil., p. 377, (1864).

The *Platypteryx crosa* † of Dr. Harris' Catalogue, Ins. Mass., is stated by Dr. Packard (Syn. U. S. Bomb.,) to refer to *Lacosoma chiri-dota*, Grote, a moth related to *Perophora* as first shown by Dr. Packard, (l. c.) The alate female *Lacosoma* has been recently discovered.

—o—

**Notes on the North American LEPIDOPTERA
in the British Museum and described by Mr. Francis Walker.**

BY AUG. R. GROTE AND COLEMAN T. ROBINSON.

We have recently enjoyed the opportunity of examining the North American Moths contained in the British Museum Collection and which have been described by Mr. Francis Walker in the "Lists of the Lepidopterous Insects" published by that Institution. Bringing with us material for comparison, and aided by the kind attentions of Dr. Gray, Messrs. Walker, Waterhouse and Butler, we have been able to identify many of the species described by Mr. Walker which were previously unknown to American Entomologists except by name and their notoriously insufficient limitation in the work above alluded to.

It is perhaps unnecessary to do more than to refer here to the very general condemnation with which scientists have received the extended works of Mr. Walker on the Insects contained in the British Museum Collections.* It will be simply sufficient to state that the opinion has been expressed that these works should be ignored, and that the law of priority should be suspended in its operation with regard to these Publications of our Author. It is, however, perhaps, useless to discuss the propriety of a course which it is not likely could be unani-mously and strictly adhered to. Since many of Mr. Walker's descriptions are recognisable and the types are contained in a Public

* C. Stal, Notes on the British Museum Catalogue of Homoptera; Journal of Ent. Vol. 1, p. 477 Art. xxxvi. Anton Dohrn, Bemerkungen über Walker's Cat. of Homop. in the Coll. Brit. Mus., etc. Stettiner Ent. Zeit. pp. 97—102, 1863. Lederer, Wiener Ent. Monats. Band 7, pp. 253—255, 1863. Zeller, Ent. Zeit. Stettin, 27 Jahrgang, p. 137. 1866. etc.

Museum, the difficulty of carrying out such a measure, to which the future would be fruitful in opponents, must become apparent to reflecting minds. A little consideration will also show that such an action, were it entered upon, would carry with it the stain of an injustice; and Mr. Walker's very considerable and at times valuable entomological labors be an entire loss to science. The danger also in establishing such a precedent must not be forgotten. It is true there is a class of descriptions, which are embodied in these "Lists," which can hardly fail to prove an insurmountable obstruction in the way of the progress of the science for whose furtherance they were mistakenly written, unless their existence be ignored. We refer to those drawn up by Mr. Walker from specimens contained in private Collections in England; to such typical specimens the student can have access but by acts of extraordinary courtesy on the part of their different possessors. Imperfectly described for the greatest part, such types can add but little real value to the Collections in which they are contained, while to prevent these species from remaining unknown, or at best descending to posterity an unfailling source of unprofitable discussion and litigation, it would seem a proper action on the part of the owners of such specimens, were they to deposit the same as a special Collection in the British Museum, so that by actual comparison and examination it may be definitely ascertained what the species are.

The principal value of the British Museum "Lists," at least so far as those treating of Lepidoptera are concerned, lies in the immense labor which Mr. Walker has bestowed upon the compilation of the synonymy of the previously published species and (if this merit be not counterbalanced by the defective manner in which that material is treated which was regarded by the author as new) in the endeavor to arrange systematically in a single work all the species known to science up to that time and belonging to the Groups and Families therein treated.

Unfortunately a comparison of Mr. Walker's material with his work shows, that we can accept none of his conclusions without verification and that but few can stand such a test. In this way the light which such a work would naturally shed upon the interesting subject of generic representation is entirely lost, since Mr. Walker's generic determinations are as a rule unreliable in the Moths. It is not that Mr. Walker's ideas as to generic values can be made a matter of comparative discussion, or that a reasonable latitude is not allowed in a subject which is very far from being one of agreement among natu-

ralists, but the fact is amply substantiated that no sufficient care or judgment has been exercised by Mr. Walker in this matter. To illustrate: the female of our common *Arctia nais* (the variety with red secondaries described by Saunders as *Arctia decorata*), figures three times as a distinct genus and species, being twice regarded as new to science under the names of *Aloa colorata* and *Apantesis radians*. The genus *Tanada*, of which Mr. Walker remarks that it "is perhaps as nearly allied to the *Lithosiidae* as to the *Liparidae*, and seems to connect the two families," is founded on one of the *Arctiinae*, the species (*Tanada antica*, Walk.) being nothing more than the common albino form of *Euchaetes egle* (Drury) *Harris*, described also by Dr. Fitch as *Hyphantria collaris*. A second species (*Tanada conscita*, Walk.) is subsequently added to the genus, which in its turn is also what may be regarded as an albino form, but one belonging to quite a different genus, the specimen belonging to *Callimorpha* and being *C. vestalis*, Pack., which we regard as an immaculate form of *C. lecontei*, *Boisd.* A third species of this "genus" is a white *Phalaenid*, certainly not belonging to the *Bombycidae*, apparently not North American and otherwise unknown to us. A rubbed specimen of *Thyris maculata*, *Harris*, is described as a new genus and species under the name of *Sagalassa perspicua*, while specimens of the same species are erroneously recorded as belonging to *Thyris vitrina*, *Boisd.* The genus of *Halesidota* (*Halisidota*, *Hübner*, Ver.) of Mr. Walker contains most dissonant material: *Hal. macularia*, Walk., is *Alpenus aequalis*, Walk., and from West Africa; *Hal. megapyrrha*, Walk., and *Hal. chrysogaster*, Walk., are identical and both the species now known as *Ammalo helops* (*Cram.*) though exactly what species is intended by Cramer is not perhaps ascertained with certainty. On the other hand *Ammalo nantana*, Walk., is a *Zygaenid*. *Dryocampa rubicunda*, Walk., is recorded from "Brazil," but this locality is erroneous; the specimens belong to our common species and were actually collected in the United States. This species is originally described by Fabricius as being found in Virginia. In a "Supplement" Mr. Walker describes a *Dryocampa venusta*, from the United States and distinctly regards it as a representative of, or nearly allied species to his Brazilian *Dry. rubicunda*, saying of it: "The rosy costal stripe of the fore wing distinguishes it from *D. rubicunda*." Now were there two closely allied species of *Dryocampa*, one of which the *Bombyx rubicunda* of Fabricius, found respectively in the United States and Brazil as stated by Mr. Walker, it is evident from an examination of

Fabricius' work that it is the United States species which should retain the name *rubicunda*, and the Brazilian species receive the new specific name. Relying on Mr. Walker's generic determination and following out the apparent facts of the case, Mr. Grote has referred the *Dry. venusta* of Mr. Walker as a synonym of Fabricius' species and proposed for the *Dry rubicunda* Walk., a necessarily new name, choosing that of *Dry. Walkerii*. Upon an examination of the specimens of *Dryocampa venusta*, Walk., however, it is seen to be a male individual of *Hyparpax aurora* (Smith) *Hübner*!—the female of which is described afterwards with a wrong locality as *Sangata rosea*!

In the Noctuidae the errors are still more confusing and the difficult species are most inadequately described by Mr. Walker. *Feltia ducens*, Walk., (n. g. et sp.!) is *Agrotis subgothica*; *Mamestra* (!) *plagiata*, Walk., is *Noctua bicarnea*, *Guenée*; *Xylina* (!) *contraria*, Walk., is *Hadena xylinoides*, *Guenée*. The genus *Microphysa* contains, among others, two species of *Epizeuxis*, *Hübner*. (*Helix*, *Guenée*), one of *Anthoecia*, *Boisd.*, and another of *Drasteria*, *Hübner*. Perhaps in the whole Family no three more dissimilar genera can be found than these three, species belonging to which are arranged under a fourth but distantly related to them. This same species of *Anthoecia* (*A. rivulosa*, *Guen.*) is described additionally as *Anthophila divergens* and *Euclidia* (!) *designata*, besides figuring as *Microphysa contracta*! Again *Poaphila scissa*, Walk., is *Panopoda carneicosta*, *Guenée*; *Poaphila amplissima*, Walk., is *Parallelia bistriaria*, *Hübner*; and *Poaphila nanata*, Walk., is a species of *Drasteria*!

The following descriptions of species referred to *Hypena* by Mr. Walker viz: *H. generalis*, *H. rufinalis*, *H. idaeusalis*, *H. cacuminalis*, *H. habitalis*, *H. sobriialis*, *H. factissalis*, *H. caecalis*, are to be rejected from that genus and should be entirely ignored, since the specimens upon which they are founded are so defective that the species are irre recognizable and, instead of belonging to the Deltoid or Noctuid genus to which they are referred, they belong to different genera of Crambidae and Tineidae.

The limited time which we could devote to our studies in the British Museum during our stay in England, has prevented our synonymical references from being as full as we could have wished. Such as they are, they will, we trust, considerably reduce the number of Mr. Walker's species over the descriptions of which the student has to pore and expend his time and thought too often in vain. We hope that the attention of those in Authority may be drawn to the

state in which the British Museum collection of Moths remains at present, and that the necessity which now obliges Naturalists from all parts of the civilized World to personally consult the Collection, in order to ascertain the species intended by Mr. Walker in the British Museum Lists, be obviated by a revision of the material by a competent hand.

PART I.—1854.*

Alypia octomaculata ‡ Walk., p. 60=*Alypia langtonii*, Couper.

PART II.—1854.

Ctenucha latreillana, Walk., p. 282=*Ctenucha virginica*, (Charp.) Grote.

Lycomorpha centralis, Walk., p. 288=*Pyromorpha dimidiata*, H-S.

Mevania? *subcyanea*, Walk., p. 443=*Ctenuchidia virgo* (H-S.) Grote.

Apistosa? *terminalis*, Walk., p. 478=*Uranophora chalybea*, Hübner.

Lymire melanocephala, Walk., p. 490=*Echeta albipennis*, H-S.

Lithosia aequalis, Walk., p. 511, belongs to *Anatolmis*, Packard.

Mieza igninix, Walk., p. 527=*Mieza laeta* (*Eustixis pupula*, H., *Eu. laeta*, H.)

Mieza subfervens, Walk., p. 528, seems distinct from the foregoing.

Cisthene subjecta, Walk., p. 534=*Hypoprepia packardii*, Grote.

Crocota cupraria, Walk., p. 536, belongs to *Ameria*, Walk.

Crocota rubicundaria ‡ Walk., p. 536=var. *Crocota ferruginosa*, Walk.

Deiopeia speciosa, Walk., p. 568=var. *Utetheisa bella* (Linn.) Hübner.

PART III.—1855.

♂ *Euprepia docta*, Walk., p. 592, belongs to *Aretia*, and is *A. mexicana*, G. & R.

Arctia americana ‡ Walk., p. 607=*Plataretia parthenos*, (Harris) Pack.

♂ *Arctia virguncula* ‡ Walk., p. 609=*Arctia persephone*, Grote.

Arctia caja ‡ Walk., (tt) p. 602=*Euprepia americana* (Harris) Pack.

Arctia hyperborea, Walk., p. 611, belongs to *Plataretia*, Pack.

Arctia virginalis, Walk., p. 611=*Epicallia virginalis* (Boisd) Pack.

Phragmatobia fuliginosa ‡ Walk., (s-u) p. 629=*Phrag. rubricosa* (Harris) Grote.

* The synonyms are in italics; ‡ signifies erroneous determinations, † MS. names, || preoccupied names.

Phragmatobia assimilans, Walk., p. 630. The two specimens (*a. b.*) differ from *P. rubricosa* and *P. fuliginosa*, by their greater expanse and differently shaped primaries. These are more produced at apices below which the external margin is sinuate not rounded. We have seen no specimens of this species in any collection in the United States.

Apantesis radians, Walk., p. 632=♀ *Arctia nais* (Drury) Hübn.

The specimen (*a*, Georgia.) belongs to the common variety with the secondaries roseate (described as *Arctia decorata* by Mr. Saunders), but the hind wings are dwarfed (as occasionally happens) hence Mr. Walker's expression; "Hind wings rather broader than the fore wings and hardly two-thirds of the length."

Hypercompa confinis, Walk., p. 651=var. Call. *Lecontei*, Boisd.

Hypercompa contigua, Walk., p. 651=var. Call. *Lecontei*, Boisd.

Spilosoma congrua, Walk., p. 669 (*c*)=♀ *Spil. virginica*, (Fab.) Walk. Specimens *a* and *b* appear to belong to a species distinct from *S. virginica* which should retain the name proposed by Mr. Walker. Our notes on these two specimens are as follows: "*S. congrua* (♂) primaries white with sparse brown dots and an S-shaped subterminal brown line, all incomplete. Abdomen entirely white. Faint discal marks on both wings, wanting in the female. Primaries (♀) with but one or two dots, almost immaculate. Secondaries immaculate in either sex. Inwardly the fore coxae and femora are dark yellow without the black spot of *S. virginica*. All the tarsi and the fore tibiae are inwardly brown. The ♂ has faint discal marks on both wings wanting in ♀. This species seems slighter than *S. virginica* and approaches *Hyphantria cunea* in the markings of the primaries but is stouter than that species, the palpi and antennae as in *Spilosoma*."

Cyenia dubia, Walk., p. 682, belongs to *Phragmatobia*, Steph. Wings semitranslucent. Brown or mouse color. Veins on both wings whitish above. Eyes margined narrowly with white. Legs shaded with whitish outwardly. Abdomen (greasy in the specimen) with three rows of brown spots.

Halesidota tessellaris,† Walk., p. 733, (descrip.)=Hal. *cinctipes*, Grote.

Halesidota fulvo-flava, Walk., p. 733=Hal. *maculata* (Harr.) Clemens.

Halesidota annulifascia, Walk., p. 734=Hal. *caryae*, (Harr.) Clemens.

Halesidota insulata, Walk., p. 734, belongs to *Pareuchaetes*, Grote.

Halesidota palpalis, Walk., p. 735, belongs to *Ameles*, Walk. *A. palpalis* is at once distinguished from *Ameles gortynoides* (*Carathis gortyn.*, Grote, Bomb. Cuba), by its clear yellow abdomen and hind wings. *A. gortynoides* from Cuba is more nearly related to the Venezuelan *A. rubriplaga*. As at present considered, this genus is limited to the three before mentioned species, all of which have brown primaries with clustered whitish or yellow spots, recalling the Noctuid genus *Gortyna*. The secondaries are reduced and angulated in the ♂, larger and rounded in the ♀.

Halesidota strigosa, Walk., p. 736 = *Hal. cubensis*, Grote.

PART IV.—1855.

Orgyia antiqua†, Walk., (*gg-kk.*) p. 784 = *Orgyia nova*, Fitch.

PART V.—1855.

Tadana cinerascens, Walk., p. 991 = *Lochmaeus manteo*, Doubleday.

♀ *Cecrita guttivitta*, Walk., p. 992, belongs to *Heterocampa*, Doubl.

♀ *Heterocampa varia*, Walk., p. 1023 = ♀ *Het. astarte*, Doubleday?

Heterocampa astarte, Doubleday, is nearly allied to *Het. obliqua*, Pack. (see G. and R. *Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.*, Vol. 1, figs. 26 ♂, 27 ♀), and the two, though perhaps identical, may be regarded for the present as representative species. Judging by unpublished drawings by Abbot, Mr. Walker's type of *H. varia* is the ♀ of *H. astarte*, a species figured by Abbot in the ♂ sex, and with a ♀ with which Mr. Walker's type of *H. varia* corresponds. The B. M. specimens of *H. astarte* are all males, and were *H. varia*, Walker, the true ♀ of *H. astarte*, the latter could be readily distinguished from *H. obliqua*. On another plate, Abbot figures a female *H. brunnea*, G. & R., without either the ♂, food-plant or immature stages. Are these all forms of one variable species?

Heterocampa biundata, Walk., p. 1025 = *Lochmaeus olivata*, Pack.

Heterocampa manteo, Walk., p. 1024 = *Het. subalbicans*, Grote.

Edema producta, Walk., p. 1031, belongs to the Noctuid genus *Ingura*.

Edema fuscescens, Walk., p. 1031, belongs to *Ingura* (Noctuidae).

Parathyris satellitia, Walk., p. 1090, belongs to *Apatelodes*, Pack.

Alpis defoliata, Walk., p. 1094 = *Oylothrix salebrosa*, Clemens.

♂ *Ianassa lignicolor*, Walk., p. 1101 = *Xylinodes virgata*, Pack.

Euclea cippus,† Walk., p. 1143 = *Euclea querceti*, (H. S.), Pack.

Euclea monitor, Pack., seems to be synonymous.

Neaera chloris, Walk., p. 1140 = *Limacodes viridus*, Reakirt. *Callochloa vernata*, Packard, is synonymous. Belongs to *Parasa*.

Limacodes undifera, Walk., p. 1149=*Limacodes scapha*, Harris.

Drepana arcuata, Walk., 1164=*Platypteryx fabula*, Grote.

Drepana rosea, Walk., p. 1164=*Dryopteris rosea*, Grote.

Drepana marginata, Walk., p. 1165=*Var.*, *Dryopteris rosea*, Grote.

Attacus cynthia, Walk., p. 1220=*Samia cynthia* (Drury), Hübn.

Attacus lunula, Walk., p. 1221, belongs to *Samia*, Hübn.

Samia promethea, Walk., p. 1223=*Callosamia promethea*, (Drury).
Pack.

Samia angulifera, Walk., p. 1224=*Callosamia angulifera* (Walk.),
Pack.

Samia cecropia, Walk., p. 1224=*Platysamia cecropia* (Linn.),
Grote.

PART VI.—1855.

Tropaea, Hübn., Walk., p. 1260. *Actias*, Leach (1815). should apparently be retained. The N. Am. *A. luna* and the Asiatic *A. Selene* are typical species. The African forms are stouter, but after seeing specimens of *Actias mimosae*, (*Saturnia mim.*, Boisd.), they appear congeneric. On the other hand *Saturnia isabellae*, Graells, from Spain, seems to belong to a distinct genus, while referred by Mr. Walker to *Tropaea*.

Hyperchiria varia, Walk., p. 1278=*Saturnia io*†, Harr.; *Io fabricii*, Boisd. MS.

Hemileuca eglanderina, Walk., p. 1318=*Pseudohazis eglanderina*, (Boisd.) G. & R.

Hemileuca pica, Walk., p. 1318, belongs to *Pseudohazis*, G. & R. *Pseudoh. pica* is nearly allied to *P. eglanderina*, which latter it resembles in size and ornamentation. The ground color of the wings is pale yellowish-white; primaries and secondaries concolorous. It differs from the California species also in that the black lunate spot of the secondaries coalesces at its extremities with the external band.

Eacles Laocoon†, Walk., p. 1372=*Citheronia regalis*, (Fabr.) Hübn. For a complete synonymy of this species see our paper in the Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Vol. viii, to which may be added, however, as suggested to us by Dr. Boisduval and Mr. Hopffer, Cramer's original figures B and C (♀) on Pl. 117, Vol. 2. The species intended by fig. A (♂), described and figured first, must retain the name of *Citheronia laocoon* (Cram.) G. & R. The figures of the female (B and C) alluded to above, are, however, sufficiently indifferent as to prevent the positive recognition of the species intended.

Eacles princeps, Walk., p. 1374, belongs to *Citheronia*, Hübn.

Gastropacha occidentis, Walk., p. 1392=*Gastrop. americana*, Harris.

Clisiocampa decipiens, Walk., p. 1488 = *Clis. americana*, Harris.

Artace albicans, Walker, p. 1492. The locality, "Georgia?" is probably erroneous, since specimens of the species examined by us in the Berlin Museum (Rio, v. Langsdorf), came undoubtedly from Brazil. This species is congeneric with *A. punctistriga*, Walk., taken rarely from New York and Pennsylvania to Georgia (apud Walker) and Texas, but which is not mentioned by Dr. Packard in his Synopsis of U. S. Bombycidae (*Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil.*); the genus is allied to *Tolyte*. *Artace punctivena*, Walk., p. 1492, is founded on a greasy specimen of *A. albicans*; hence the expressions: "Tawny, shining," used by Mr. Walker in describing the supposed species.

Dryocampa rubicunda, Walk., p. 1497 = *Anisota rubic.* (Fabr.) Grote. The locality: "Brazil," given for this species is erroneous, the specimens being from the United States.

PART VII.—1856.

Cossus populi, Walk., p. 1515, belongs to *Xylentes*, Hübn. "Striae or reticulations of the primaries close. A prominent ante median and subterminal line."

Cossus plagiatus, Walk., p. 1515, belongs to *Xyleutes*, Hübn. "Paler than *X. populi*. A pale median irregular patch on primaries, and one from apex downwards, not extending to apical angle."

Hepialus carnus, Walk., p. 1552. The specimen is too defective for identification.

Horamia pretus, Walk., p. 1632. The varieties described here are distinct species.

Tanada antica, Walk. p. 1475=alb. var. *Euchaetes egla* (*Hyphantria collaris*, Fitch.)

Notodonta plagiata, Walk., p. 1749. The specimens in the British Museum under this name belong to the European *N. tritophus*,

PART VIII.—1856.

Sagalassa perspicua, Walk., p. 7=*Thyris maculata*, Harris.

Sannina uroceriformis, Walk., p. 64=*Aegeria exitiosa*, Say.

Thyris vitrina, ‡ Walk., p. 73=*Thyris maculata*, Harris.

Pergesa annubus, || Walk., (nec. Cramer) p. 151=*Choerocampa ceratomoides*, G. & R.

Deilephila galii, ‡ Walk., p. 167 = *Deilephila chamaenerii*, Harris. Our United States species is considered now to be distinct from the European. So *Deilephila lineata*, (Fabr.) Harris, is distinct from the European *Deilephila livornica*; Fabricius originally described our

American species, and afterwards erroneously regarded the European species as the same as his *Sphinx lineata*, Syst. Ent. (1775). Our species is correctly figured by Abbot; Cramer figures it (Vol. 2, p. 41 Pl. 125 D) as *Sphinx daucus*. Stephens (*Ill. Brit. Ent.*, *Haust.* I, 126,) adopts Cramer's specific name for our species, while his *Deilephila lineata*, ‡ l. c. is not Fabricius' *Sphinx lineata*, as above cited, but the European *Deilephila livornica*. For remarks on these species see Grote, "Sphingidae of Cuba," *Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil.*, 1865.

Philampelus pandorus, Walk., p. 174 = *Philampelus satellitia*, ‡ Harris. This is our United States species, and from examination should retain this name since the *Sphinx satellitia* of Linnaeus, as which it was regarded by Dr. Harris, is now known to be its South American and West Indian ally: *Philampelus lycaon* of our Synonymical Catalogue. Drury's figures are insufficient. Cramer's *S. lycaon* (Pl. 55, fig. A,) is *Philampelus satellitia*, (Linn.) Walk. Hubner's *Pholus lycaon* is a var. of *P. satellitia*, but not the typical form which wants the roseate anal patch of the secondaries. The material in the Berlin Museum shows the varieties of this species very fully. The *Phil. lycaon* of Mr. Grote (*Sphingidae of Cuba*), figured in our Synonymical Catalogue (*Pholus lycaon*, Hübn., nec. Cram.), should be known as *Philampelus satellitia* L., var. *posticatus*, Grote. *P. ampelophaga*, Boisd. (Harris. apud Walk.), is a MS. name (Jardin des Plantes), for our U. S. *Phil. pandorus*.

Philampelus vitis, ‡ Walk., (nec Linn., Drury, Smith, Fabr., W. V.) p. 176 = *Phil. linnei*, G. & R.

Philampelus jussienae, Walk., p. 177 = *Philampelus vitis*, (Linn.) Harris.

Macrosila collaris, Walk., p. 201 = *Diludia brontes*, (Drury), G. & R.

Daremma undulosa, Walk., p. 231 = *Sphinx Brontes*, ‡ Boisd. Sp. Gen. = *Ceratomia repentinus*, Clem. = *Macrosila brontes*, ‡ Walk., nec Drury.

Macrosila albiplaga, Walk., p. 202, belongs to *Diludia*, G. & R.

Macrosila forestan, Walk., p. 203 = *Diludia florestan*, (Cram.) G. & R.

Macrosila morganii, Walk., p. 206, belongs to *Amphonyx*, Poey.

Macrosila nyctiphanes, Walk., p. 209, belongs to *Pseudosphinx*, Burm.

Sphinx hannibal, *S. lucetius*, *S. carolina*, *S. cingulata*, *S. convolvuli*, belong to *Macrosila*, Walk. (Boisd. MS. emend. Clem., Grote).

Smerinthus princeps, Walk., p. 255 = *Smerinthus modestus*, Harris.

(In the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, many of the Sphingidae are under unpublished MS. names of Dr. Boisduval's. The following are superseded by Mr. Walker's descriptions: *Braesia hipparsus* † = *Cautethia noctuiformis*, (Walk.), *Grote*; *Pachylia tristis* † = *Pachylia resumens*, *Walker*. *Anceryx piperis* † is = *Dilophonota cinerosa*, *G. & R.*; *A. andae* † and *A. silenus* † belong to the first group of *Dilophonota*, *Burm.*, and are allied to the Cuban *D. rimosa*, *G. & R.* Other apparently unpublished MS. names in other families are: *Io fabricii* † = *Hyperchiria varia*, *Walk.*, (*Saturnia io* † *Harris*); *Spilosoma velocipedum* † = *Spilosoma virginalis*, *Pack.*, (this name might be retained for the Californian species of *Spilosoma*, since that chosen by Dr. Packard has been too frequently used in nearly allied genera in the Arctiinae); *Halisidota salicis* † = *Hal. californica*, *Walk.* *Adelocephala raspa* † = *Adelocephala albolineata*, *G. & R.* The ♂ of *A. 4-lineata*, *n.*, is in Mus. Berol.; the antennae pectinate.)

PART IX.—1856.

Dipthera jocosa, *Walk.*, p. 36, belongs to *Moma Hübn.* This species, originally described by Guenée under the genus *Dipthera*, *Ochs.*, is subsequently figured by Herrich-Schaeffer as *Moma fallax*. *Walker's* var. β : *Thorax cervino-albidus*; *alae anticae albiae*, *punctis fasciisque duabus latis (1 a diffusa) nigris* — is a faded specimen, with the black bands contorted. This specimen seems from the etiquette to have been the type of M. Guenée and is an extreme variety or abnormal form of Herrich-Schaeffer's *M. fallax*.

Acronycta Psi † *Walk.*, (p.) p. 42 = *Acronycta occidentalis*, *G. & R.*

Acronycta longa *Walk.* var. (nec. *Guen.*) p. 60 = *Acronycta noctivaga*, *Grote*.

Mythimna contraria, *Walk.*, p. 78 = *Ceramica exusta*, *Guenée*.

Leucania extranea, *Walk.*, p. 93 = *Leucania unipuncta*, *Haw.*

Eudryas Stae. Johannis, *Walk.*, p. 144. This beautiful species is allied to our North American *E. grata*, but is very obviously distinct from it. The species is not improbably South American; so far at least it has not been discovered within the limits of the United States.

Feltia ducens *Walk.*, p. 203 = *Agrotis subgothica*, *Haw.*

Mamestra unicolor, *Walk.*, p. 233 = *Noctua clandestina*, *Harris*.

Mamestra ordinaria, *Walk.*, p. 232 = *Mamestra devastator*. This species has received several names. It is the *Agrotis devastator* of American Authors.

PART X.—1856.

Miana undulifera, Walk., p. 258=*Erastria nigrifula*, Guenée.

Celaena subcedens, Walk., p. 264=*Apamea modica*, Guenée. The following descriptions under the genus *Celaena* by Mr. Walker refer to a single species: *Cel. punctifera* Walk., p. 263, *C. inclinata* Walk., *C. semifurca*, Walk.

Agrotis incallida, Walk., p. 330=♀ *Agrotis venerabilis*, Walk.

Graphiphora expansa, Walk., p. 399=*Nephelodes minians* Guenée.

Agrotis perlentans, Walk., p. 332. The specimen seems to be a rubbed specimen of *A. tritici*.

Hopalia indicans, Walk., p. 359=*Hecatera laudabilis*, Guen.

PART XI.—1857.

Raphia propulsa, Walk., p. 529=*Dianthoeicia capsularis*, Guen.

Hadena rectilinea†, Walk., (p. t) p. 579=*Hadena xylinoides*, Guen.

Hadena xylinoides†, Walk., (part. c) p. 584 (err. 884) is an *Auchmis*?

Xylina contraria, Walk., p. 627=*Hadena xylinoides*, Guen.

Acronycta circulifera, Walk., p. 709=*Diphtera deridens*, Guen.

Apamea? insignata, Walk., p. 729=*Mamestra dubitans*, Walk.

Apamea demissa, Walk., p. 728=*Eurois latex*, (Guen.) Walk.

Xanthia spurcata, Walk., p. 749=*Xanthia bicolorago*, Guen.

Specimens of *X. bicolorago* are also included under *X. ferruginea*.

Hadena contenta, Walk., p. 754=*Xylophasias apamiformis*, Guen.

PART XII. 1857.

Acontia debilis, Walk., p. 786=*Tarache candefacta*, Hübner. We are disposed to regard *Acontia biplaga*, Guenée, as a variety of *Tarache aprica*, Hübner. *Tarache erastrionides* (*Acontia erastrionides*, Guenée), is a distinct and common species allied to *T. candefacta*.

Acontia delecta, Walk., p. 779, belongs to *Tarache* and is *Acontia metallica*, Grote. The habitat is given as "unknown" in the B. M. Lists; it is now identified as the species from our Atlantic District described and figured by Mr. Grote in the Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. The species will be known hereafter as *Tarache delecta*, Hübner's generic name having precedence over *Acontia*, Ochs. The species is figured by Abbot on *Hibiscus palustris*.

Erastria rubicunda, Walk., p. 808 belongs to *Callopistria*.

Erastria inscripta, Walk., p. 808=*Bryophila teratophora*, H.-S.

Microphysa divergens, Walk., p. 830=*Anthoeicia marginata* (Haw.) Grote. The specimen is faded and old. This is the *Pyralis marginatus* of Haworth and the *Anthoeicia rivulosa* of Guenée. This latter

name might be retained since there is a European species of *Heliothis* bearing the specific name of *marginata*, described before our common species was named by Haworth.

Microphysa sobria, Walk., p. 835, belongs to *Drasteria*, *Hübner*.

Microphysa contracta, Walk., p. 836 = *Anthoecia marginata* (Haw.) *Grote*.

PART XIII.—1857.

Siavana repanda, Walk., p. 1009, belongs to the *Phalaenidae*.

Homoptera calycanthata†, Walk., p. 1054 = *Zale horrida* *Hübner*. This is not Guenée's or Abbot and Smith's species and does not belong to *Homoptera*. *H. calycanthata*†, Bethune (*Can. Nat.*), is also *Zale horrida*, *Hübner*; this latter erroneous identification is probably derived from the British Museum Collection.

Homoptera obliqua† Walk., p. 1054, is a rubbed specimen of *H. minerea*, *Guenée*.

Catocala parta†, Walk., p. 1193, is *C. amatrix* *Hübner* sp. with one specimen (a) *C. briseis*, *Edwards*.

Catocala amatrix†, Walk., p. 1195 = *Catocala parta*, *Guenée*.

Catocala nurus, Walk., p. 1195 = var. *C. amatrix*, *Hübner* sp.

Catocala selecta, Walk., p. 1197 = *Catocala amatrix*, *Hübner*, sp.

Catocala nuptula, Walk., p. 1205 = *Catocala grynea* (Cram.), Walk.

Catocala amica† Walk., p. 1208 = *Allotria elonympha*, *Hübner*.

PART XIV.—1858.

Poaphila amplissima, Walk., p. 1473 = *Parallelia bistriaria* *Hübner*.

PART XV.—1858.

Microphysa ? *scriptipennis*, Walk., p. 1765 = *Epizeuxis americana* *Guen.* sp. This species is figured by Abbot on *Phlox speciosa*.

Microphysa ? *mollifera*, Walk., p. 1765, belongs to *Epizeuxis*, *Hübner*. (*Helia*, *Guen.*).

PART XVI.—1858.

Hypena. For remarks on eight of Mr. Walker's species referred to this genus see introductory comments in the present paper.

Doryodes acutalis†, Walk., p. 73 is not *Guenée's* genus or species.

PART XVII.—1859.

Rhodaria tyralis†, Walk. (nec *Guen.*), p. 317 = *Botys laticlavata* *G. & R.*

Ennychia glomerata, Walk., p. 330, belongs to *Botys* *Led.*, and is considered identical by *Lederer* with the European *B. octomaculata*. (*Linn.*) *Led.*

Samea elealis, Walk., p. 351, belongs to *Botys Led.*, and is *Botys adipaloides*, G. & R. *Samea liparalis*†, Walk., p. 354, and *Botys tuc-dialis*, Walk., are synonyms of the same species.

Asopia vulgalis†, Walk., (nec Guen.) p. 364, belongs to *Botys Led.*

PART XVIII.—1859.

Botys offellusalis, Walk., p. 732=*Botys ranalis* (Guen.). This is *Botys gracilis*, G. & R., and is also described additionally by Mr. Walker as *Botys strictalis* and *Botys olliusalis*.

Botys lacoalis, Walk., p. 733=*Botys oxydalis*, Guen. Also described by Walker as *Botys cinctipetalis*.

Spilodes helvialis, Walk., p. 772 belongs to *Botys Led.*, and is *Botys citrina*, G. & R. Also described by Mr. Walker under the names of *Botys thycesalis* and *Botys apertalis*.

PART XIX.—1859.

Botys euphaesalis, Walk., p. 1008=*Botys illibalis*, (Hübner.)

Among Mr. Walkers' descriptions in the Pyralidae are the following which should be totally rejected for the reason that the specimens upon which the species are founded are totally useless and irre recognizable from their defective condition: *Scopula orasusalis*, *S. thoonalis*, *S. stipatalis*, *S. caliginosalis*, *S. marginalis*.

PART XX.—1860.

Choerodes transducens, Walk., p. 18=♂ *Eutrapela clemataria* (Smith) *Hübner*.

Choerodes transferens, Walk., p. 19=♀ *Eutrapela clemataria* (Smith) *Hübner*.

Epione calipusaria, Walk., p. 120, belongs to *Eurymene*, Dup.

Epione agyllaria, Walk., p. 121=*Eurymene calipsusaria* (Walk.).

Endropia refractaria† Walk., p. 151=♀ *Endropia hypochraria* (H-S.) *Guen*.

Endropia mestusata, Walk., p. 154=♂ *Endropia hypochraria* (H-S) *Guen*.

Endropia hypochraria† Walk., p. 150=*Endropia homuraria*, n. s. ♂. Closely allied to *E. hypochraria* and best described comparatively. Fresh specimens are intense ferruginous above with purplish reflections, not clear brown with an olivaceous tinge as in its ally. Wings narrower than in *E. hypochraria* and the angles of the external margins appear more determinate. Markings of the wings as in *E. hypochraria*, but the dark broad shade which precedes the common postmedian line, is not so distinct as in its ally. Beneath, the wings are in-

tense deep orange, the common line followed externally by a bright purplish shade. Both species vary in the depth of color but the palest *E. homuraria* is always ferruginous, while *E. hypochraria*, occasionally so pale as to be of a dirty yellowish grey, never acquires the rusty brown of its ally. The caputal and thoracic scales are more warmly colored in *E. homuraria* and the fringes of the wings beneath are purplish. The subterminal clouded shade, which crosses both wings above in *E. hypochraria* and is more or less distinct, is obsolete in *E. homuraria*. *Expanse* 36 mil. *Length of body* 16 mil.

Of common occurrence throughout the Atlantic District.

Endropia madusaria, Walk., p. 153 = *Endropia vinosaria*, G. & R.

Endropia oponearia, Walk., p. 153 = *Endropia madusaria*, Walk.

Ellopiia pultraria† Walk., p. 160. This is not Guenée's species, but a ♂ *Ellopiia endropiaria*, G. & R. Ann. Lye. ♀ *Ellopiia panisaria* Walk. p. 163, and ♀ *Ellopiia* ? *amyrisaria*, Walk., p. 164 are identical and belong to *Numeria*. ♂ *Endropia lateritiaria*†, Walk., p. 151 and ♂ *Caberodes* ? *agreasaria* Walk., are identical and also belong to *Numeria*. Neither of these species are otherwise known to us. The specimens registered as ♂ *Caberodes imbraria* p. 168, ♂ *C. superaria* id., ♀ *C. ineffusaria* p. 169 and ♂ *C. floridaria* id., seem to us to belong all to *C. metrocamparia*, Guenée; ♂ *C. remisaria* is darker and maculate but hardly seems distinct.

Tetracis pandaria, Walk., is evidently the ♀ of his *Caberodes remisaria*, which may thus be a distinct species.

Azelina honestaria, Walk., p. 258 = *Azelina hübnaria*, Guenée.

Azelina ? *zalissaria*, Walk., seems also to be a variety of the foregoing; it differs by the exterior line being straight.

Metanema aeliaria, Walk., p. 260 belongs to *Endropia* Guen.

Singata rosea Walk. p. 265. The locality given of the Cape (Africa) is probably erroneous since the specimens appear to be all females of our United States Bombycid *Hyparpax aurora* (Smith) *Hübner*. Finally *Selenia aesionaria* Walk., *Azelina neonaria*, Walk., and *Macaria laticincta* are the same species belonging to *Hyperitis* and closely allied to if not identical with *Hyperitis alienaria* Guenée.

PART XXI.—1860.

Boarmia defectaria, Walk., p. 344 = *Boarmia larvaria* Walk. id. Whether the species is identical with either of Guenée's described under these names is not known to us.

Boarmia sublunaria, Walk., p. 345, *B. signaria* Walk. ♀ p. 346. *Boarmia indicataria* Walk., p. 346 and *Tephrosia intrataria*,

Walker, all refer to the same species but whether this is certainly Guenée's *B. sublunaria* is not known to us.

Boarmia intractaria, Walk., p. 349=*Boarmia momaria*, Guen. Walk.

Boarmia ephyraria, Walk., p. 349=*Boarmia humaria* var. Walk.

Boarmia illaudata, Walk., p. 397=*Boarmia momaria* Guenée.

Tephrosia spatiosaria, Walk., p. 403 is partly (a) *B. sublunaria*, and partly (b-d) *Boarmia humaria*.

Tephrosia amplaria, Walk., p. 405 = *Bronchelia liriodendraria* (Smith).

Tephrosia submuraria, Walk., p. 406=*Teph. anticaria*, Walk., p. 404.

Bronchelia disserptaria, Walk., p. 451 = *Bronch. liriodendraria* (Smith).

PART XXIII.—1861.

♀ *Nemoria? denticularia*, Walk., p. 536=*Aplodes glaucaria*, Guen., Walk., p. 586 (var.?) and ♂ *Nemoria? densaria*, Walk., refers to the same species.

Acidalia restrictata, Walk., p. 722=*Acid. enucleata*, Guenée.

PART XXIII.—1861.

Acidalia reconditaria, Walk., p. 786=*Acid. enucleata*, Guenée.

Macaria haliata, Walk., p. 885=*Macaria granitata*, (Guen.?) Walk.

Macaria? indeclinata, Walk., p. 888=*Endropia hypochraria* (H-S.).

Macaria irregulata, Walk., p. 890=*Macaria granitata* (supra).

Tephrosia dispuncta, Walk., refers to this same species.

PART XXIV.—1862.

Lobophora fusifasciata, Walk., p. 1258, belongs to *Eupithecia*, and is nearly allied to *E. curvilineata*, G. & R.

PART XXV.—1862.

Melanippe reciprocata, Walk., p. 1294=*Baptia albobittata* (Guen.).

Scotosia lobophorata, Walk., p. 1347=*Eupithecia fusifasciata* (Walk.).

PART XXVI.—1862.

Ellopie seminudata, Walk., p. 1508=*Ellopie bibularia*, G. & R.

Ellopie sub-privata, Walk., p. 1509, belongs to *Eurymene*, Dup.

Macaria latiferrugata, Walk., p. 1649, belongs to *Metanema*, Guenée.

Lobophora atroliturata, Walk., p. 1710, belongs to *Eupethecia*, and has been subsequently described by us as *Eupethecia geminata*.

In the Phalaenidae (*Geometrites*), the generic determinations of Mr. Walker are very generally erroneous. The material seems to have been described under the genera without reference to coincidence of structural character, or indeed to casual resemblance. Thus, while Guenée's *Eurymene alcoolaria* is correctly identified (probably from a type specimen), a very similar and closely allied species figures twice as an *Epione*, and again as an *Ellopie*. In the most difficult genera (i. e., *Boarmia*, *Tephrosia*, etc.) the descriptions are recklessly multiplied, and the material being very often in imperfect preservation, the difficulty of ascertaining what is meant from the short descriptions, usually unaccompanied by comparative remarks (which would be indeed often impossible to give, owing to the real specific identity of many specimens described by Mr. Walker as distinct), is insuperable. Specimens belonging in reality to only *five* species of *Boarmia* are described under *thirteen* different specific names.

PART XXVII.—1863.

Urola michrochysella, Walk., p. 181=*Catharylla nummulalis*, ‡ Zeller (nec. Hübn.).

Urola subaenescens, Walk., p. 182=var *U. michrochysella*.

Urola pulchella, Walk., p. 183=*Urola auratella* (Clem.).

Catharylla fuscipes, Zeller, Chil. et Cram., p. 51=*Urola nummulalis* (*Argyria nummulalis*, Hübn., fig. 185—186).

PART XXVIII.—1863.

Teras subauratana, Walk., p. 289=*Tortrix reticulatana* (Clem.).

Batodes bipustulana, Walk., p. 310=*Grapholitha costumaculana* (Clem.).

Cacoecia transiturana, Walk., p. 312, belongs to *Tortrix*.

Cacoecia ? *velutinana*, Walk., p. 313, belong to *Tortrix*.

Cacoecia triferana, Walk., p. 314=*Tortrix velutinana*, (Walk.).

Lophoderus malaleucanus, Walk., p. 335=*Ptycholoma semifuscana*, Clemens.

Sciaphila confixana, Walk., p. 340=*Sericoris permundana*, Clem.

Sciaphila decisana, Walk., p. 340=*Sericoris fasciatana*, Clem.

Sciaphila meanderana, Walk., p. 341=*Sericoris permundana*, Clem.

Mr. Walker's *S. perductana*, p. 341, *S. habesana*, p. 342, *S. luctiferana*, p. 342, are represented each by a single specimen in such inferior condition that the species are irrecognisable.

Sciaphila? ferriferana, Walk., p. 343=*Sericoris gratiosana*, Clem.

Mr. Walker's *S. perstructana*, p. 343, and *S. indivisana*, p. 344, are irreconisable from the bad condition of the single specimens representing the species.

Conchylis gratana, Walk., p. 359, belongs to Tortrix and is=*Croeisia? virginiana*, Clem.

Paedisca albicepsana, Walk., p. 379=*Anchylopera striatana*, Clem.

Grapholita conflexana, Walk., p. 384=*Anchylopera striatana*, Clem.

Grapholita discigerana, Walk., p. 384=*Anchylopera spiraefoliana*, Clemens.

Grapholita discoferana, Walk., p. 386=*Ancyl. dubiana*, Clem.

Carpocapsa distigmana, Walk., p. 394=*Poecilochroma? dorsisignatana*, Clem.

Carpocapsa clavana, Walk., p. 395=*Sericoris inornatana*, Clem.

Dichrorampha scitana, Walk., p. 413=*Stigmanota interstinctana*, Clemens.

Hyponomeuta ordinatellus, Walk., p. 530=*Hyponomeuta multipunctella*, Clemens.

PART XXIX.—1864.

Depressaria confertella, Walk., p. 563=*Machinia tenerifoliella*, Clemens.

Depressaria clausella, Walk., p. 564=*Depressaria cinereocostella*, Clemens.

PART XXX.—1864.

Argyria, p. 976. This generic name is adopted from Hübner for the genus *Urola*, Walk. (ante); *Argyria microchrysell* (*Urola micr.*, Walk., p. 181), is distinct from *A. nummulalis*, Hübner, to which it is here referred as a synonym. This is our common species, the *Catharylla nummulalis* of Zeller but not of Hübner, whose *A. nummulalis* is described as *Catharylla fuscipes* by Prof. Zeller.

PART XXXI.—1864.

Charidea? rubroscapsus, Walk., p. 98. Ménétrières species is recently (Desc. Am. Lep., No. 3) referred by us to *Ctenucha*, Kirby, and described from specimens in the Berlin Museum.

Spilosoma candida, Walk., p. 291=*Hyphantria textor*, Harris.

Spilosoma mexicana, Walk., p. 291, belongs to *Leucaretia*, Packard, and differs from ♀ *L. acraea* by the abdomen being black above, the segments narrowly annulate with yellow.

Aloa colorata, Walk., p. 302=♀ *Aretia nais*, Hübner, var.

Halesidota megapyrrha, Walk., p. 308=*Ammalo helops* (Cram.) Walk. The locality "North America" (p. 309) is probably incorrect. Whether this is Cramer's species is not certain; it is so regarded by Dr. Boisduval, and by its punctate thorax is distinguished from the West Indian *A. impunctus*, Grote.

Halesidota translucida, Walk., p. 310=*Halesidota Edwardsii*, Packard.

Halesidota macularia, Walk., p. 314=*Alpenus aequalis*, Walk.; the locality "New York" (p. 315) is erroneous.

PART XXXII.—1865.

Tanada conscita, Walk., p. 377=*Callimorpha vestalis*, Pack.

Cerura turbida, Walk., p. 307=*Heterocampa tessella* (Pack.) G. & R.

Notodonta stragula†, Walk., p. 410. The specimens (a-d) belong to *N. basitriens*, Walk.

Notodonta plagiata,|| Walk., p. 411=*Notodonta tritophus* of Europe with an erroneous locality. On page 1749, Part 7 (ante), Mr. Walker describes a *Notodonta plagiata* which may or may not be the same as this. In case it is different and correctly determined it would retain the name.

♂ *Heterocampa ducens*, Walk., p. 417=*Coelodasys biguttatus*, Pack.

♂ *Heterocampa corticea*, Walk., p. 418=*Coelodasys biguttatus*, Pack.

♀ *Heterocampa compta*, Walk., p. 418=*Coelodasys biguttatus*, Pack.

♀ *Heterocampa turbida*, Walk., p. 419=*Cecrita?* *bilineata*,* Pack.

♂ *Heterocampa tripartita*, Walk., p. 419=*Dasylophia interna*, Pack.

♂ *Heterocampa punctata*, Walk., p. 420=*Dasylophia anguina* (Smith) Pack.

Heterocampa ustipennis, Walk., p. 421=*Coelodasys cinereofrons*, Packard.

Heterocampa significata, Walk., p. 421=*Oedemasia badia*, Pack.

Stauropus viridescens, Walk., p. 416=*Heterocampa biundata*, Walk. Three species of *Heterocampa* are described from Mr. Norris' Collection on pp. 422-423. The descriptions are insufficient to enable us to ascertain what species are intended and from the foregoing generic references of Mr. Walker's species of "*Heterocampa*" it will be seen

to be useless to conjecture to what genus the species actually belong. They are not improbably redescriptions of some of our common *Ptilodontinae*.

♀ *Exaereta lignigera*, Walk., p. 423, belongs to *Ianassa*, Walk., (*Xylinodes*, Pack.) and is very probably the ♀ of *Ianassa lignicolor*, Walk. (*Xyl. virgata*, Pack.).

Edema semirufescens, Walk., p. 424 = *Coelodasys unicornis* (Smith) Pack.

Edema humilis, Walk., p. 425 = *Coelodasys unicornis* (Smith) Pack.

Edema? *associata*, Walk., p. 426 = *Cecrita*? *bilineata*, Pack.

♂ *Edema*? *transversata*, Walk., p. 427 = *Ianassa lignicolor*, Walk.

Edema? *plagiata*, Walk., p. 427, belongs to *Parorgyia*, Pack.

"Two approximate rivulous distinct blackish transverse bands between which a whitish patch at base of cell enclosing an incomplete reniform spot which is formed by a black annulus. A white spot before internal angle margined inwardly with a blackish shade. A deeply waved subterminal line; a narrow terminal line all blackish and indistinct. This is a species of moderate size." *P. plagiata*, is otherwise unknown to us; the foregoing descriptive remarks are from our note book.

Charadra contigua, Walk., p. 446 = *Diphtera deridens*, Guenée. Since this species cannot be retained in *Diphtera*, Walker's generic name may be adopted and the species known as *Charadra deridens*. It is a *Noctuid* and also described by Walker (ante) as *Acronycta circulifera*.

We saw no specimens of the genera described on pp. 447—451. There appears no proper ground for the construction of any of these "genera" from the descriptions, and the species are probably known under previous names.

(*Attacus ricini*, p. 525, belongs to *Samia Hübn.* This name is adopted from Bois-luval Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 3d Ser. ii. 755, and *A. lunula*, Walk., (ante) referred as synonymous. *Attacus cumingii*, Hutton, and *Attacus guerini*, Moore, belong also to *Samia*, all congeneric with *S. cynthia*.)

Dryocampa venusta, Walk., p. 574 = *Hyparpax aurora* (Smith) Hübn.

Cymatophora (!) *viridescens*, Walk., p. 601, belongs to *Hadena* (?).

Saligena personata, Walk., p. 606 = *Raphia frater*, Grote.

PART XXXIII.—1865.

Varnia, Walk., p. 825. Whether the species from Asia and South America, which are described here with our as yet single species from the United States, are congeneric with it, cannot be decided by us

owing to our want of material. They are usually larger and brilliantly colored. The genus is first described by Dr. Clemens (who mistakenly regarded it as belonging to the Tortricidae) under the name of *Dysodea*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. p. 349 (1830), where a very interesting account of the peculiar larva may be found. Our species is *Dysodea oculatana*, Clemens=*Varnia plena*, Walk., p. 826=*Platythyris fasciata*, G. & R. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Vol. viii, Plate 13, fig. 4—5. The fact of the identity of this latter with his *Dysodea oculatana* was communicated to us by Dr. Clemens who referred to the circumstance that the position he had assigned the species, in a classificatory point of view, made the identification of his description difficult. The first description of a species of this genus is by Dr. Boisduval, whose *Thyris vitrina*, Mon. Zyg. pl. 1, fig. 5, belongs to this genus. Of the locality of the species Dr. Boisduval says: Cette espèce se trouve dans différentes contrées de l'Amerique septentrionale; on ne l'a aussi envoyée comme se trouvant en Andalousie, mais il paraît qu'elle y est beaucoup plus rare que dans les États-Unis (l. c. p. 20). Differences in his description and figure, when compared with our species, induced us to describe the latter as new, forming a new genus to receive them both and keeping it as a group—*Platythyriini*—near *Thyris Illig.*, to which genus Dr. Boisduval refers the first species noticed by Entomologists. Had Dr. Clemens seen Boisduval's figure he would have been probably enabled to refer his species as allied to *Thyris vitrina*. Staudinger, in his recently published Catalogue of European Lepidoptera, refers to Boisduval's species as American, but probably merely as a matter of opinion. The species figured by Boisduval, and which should be known as *Dysodea vitrina*, has not yet been taken to our knowledge in the United States unless we can suppose it to be the same with that described later on by Dr. Clemens and ourselves. We have a second species described by Mr. Walker, as from the United States, but also doubtfully. This is *Dysodea aequalis* (*Varnia aequalis*, Walk., p. 825=*F* (*V*)*arnia flagrata*, Walk., p. 826). In regard to the location of the genus, we had left it as a group of *Thyridae*; for its structural details our remarks (Ann. N. Y. Lyc. l. c.) and those of Dr. Clemens (l. c.) will be of interest. Mr. Walker refers it to the *Noctuidae* where it will not unlikely be finally referred.

Phusiodontia? *purpurascens*, Walk., p. 842, belongs to *Calpe*, and is=*Calpe canadensis*, Bethune.

Oraesia sobria, Walk., p. 846=*Calpe purpurascens* (Walk.).

Euclidia designata, Walk., p. 985=*Anthoecia marginata* (Haw.).

Poaphila scissa, Walk., p. 987=Panopoda carneicosta, *Guenée*.

Remigia discissa, Walk., p. 1009=Litomitus elongatus, *Grote*.

PART XXXIV.—1865.

Fabatana oviplagalis, Walk., p. 1265=*Asopia anthoecioides*, G. & R.

Pyrausta sumptuosalis, Walk., p. 1281, belongs to *Botys* (emend. Led.), and is=*Botys haruspica*, G. & R.

Rhodaria signatalis, Walk., p. 1282=*Botys signatalis* (Walk.), G. & R.

Herbula repletalis, Walk., p. 1285=*Botys inaequalis* (Guen.)

Botys cinctipetalis, Walk., p. 1391=*Botys oxydalis*, *Guenée*.

PART XXXV.—1866.

Azelina stygiaria, Walk., p. 1548=*Azelina huebneraria*, *Guen.*

Azelina fadaeria, Walk., p. 1548=*Endropia hypochraria* (H-S.).

Ennomos consisaria, Walk., p. 1551=*Endropia serrata* (Drury).

Ennomos lutaria, Walk., p. 1552=*Ennomos magnaria*, *Guenée*.

Arrhodia egenaria, Walk., p. 1575=*Perophora melsheimerii*, *Harris*.

Acidalia mensurata, Walk., p. 1621=*Acidalia enucleata*, *Guenée*.

Acidalia continuaria, Walk., p. 1622=*Acidalia enucleata*, *Guenée*.

Acidalia repletaria, Walk., p. 1624=*Acidalia favillifera*, Walk., id.

Larentia longipennis, Walk., p. 1671=*Eupethecia fusifasciata* (Walk.)

Coremia pigrata, Walk., p. 1681=*Coremia alternata*, Walk., id.

Repa cana, Walk., p. 1898=*Clemensia albata*, *Pack*. Two species of *Halisidota* are described by Mr. Walker in the Appendix to "The Naturalist in British Columbia," by John Keast Lord, 2 vols., London: 1866. Of these *Halesidota angulifera*, Walker, p. 335, is identical with *Hal. californica*, Walk.; *Halesidota? roseata*, Walk., p. 336, seems to be a new and distinct species and to be properly referred to *Halesidota*.

In a List of the Lepidoptera of North America, now preparing for the press, we shall give further references from our notes of Mr. Walker's species, and we hope our endeavors to adopt *all* the tenable names of the English Entomologist will be taken as an evidence of our desire to act impartially in the matter, as also that nothing in the present paper will be taken as reflecting personally upon a gentleman whose courtesy and the extent of whose literary labors invite every consideration.